

39 DEPORTATION CASES FINISHED

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and the second when the defendant was acting as a guard at the ball park. Perry admitted that he saw Wager use no violence toward any of the men.

Afraid of "Getting Beat Up."
Thomas G. Green, another frequent witness for the state, and his cousin, Oscar Green, were the witnesses in the hearing of Slaughter. Both testified to having seen the defendant, armed, beside the train that carried the deported men from Bisbee to Columbus when the train stopped at various points en route. Neither of the witnesses had seen Slaughter during the "round-up" of deportees in the Warren district. The testimony of the witnesses was almost identical. Oscar Green said he had quit work in the Warren district when the I. W. W. strike was called, after having lived and worked there but a short period, because he "didn't want to 'scab'" and because he was "afraid of getting beat up." If he continued work, it made no difference to him who called the strike or whether or not it was justified, said the witness, as he would always quit work if anyone else went out on strike. He expressed the belief that any man who would work while any other men were on strike "ought to be beat up." He said he was neither a member of the American Federation of Labor, the Western Federation of Miners or the I. W. W.

J. F. Holman again mounted the witness stand for the state when the hearing of Chris Marshall was called. Holman said he saw Marshall, armed, at the ball park and again when, he said, Marshall got off the top of the train with other guards at Lee Station, east of Douglas. Richard Denning said he saw Marshall at Lee Station also and Dominic Catero testified to having seen Marshall on top of the train before it left Warren. No witnesses were introduced by the defense during any of the hearings.

HOLD UP TREATY WITH COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Aroused by a governmental decree nationalizing the petroleum resources in Columbia, the senate foreign relations committee decided today to withhold its approval of the pending Colombian treaty until some definite assurance has been given for the protection of American's interests in the southern republic.

WILSON SCORES CRIMINAL PROFITS

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also, that although the present act prohibits profiteering, the prohibition is accompanied by no penalty. It is clearly the intention that a penalty should be provided which will be dissuasive.

Urges Cold Storage Regulation
"To the same end, I earnestly recommend, in the second place, that the congress pass a law regulating cold storage as it is regulated, for example, by the laws of the state of New Jersey, which limit the time during which goods may be kept in storage, prescribe the methods of disposing of them if kept beyond the permitted period, and require that goods released from storage shall in all cases bear the date of their receipt. It will be materially to the serviceability of the law for the purpose we now have in view if it were also prescribed that all goods from storage for interstate shipment should have plainly marked upon each package the selling or market price at which they went into storage."

"By this means the purchaser would always be able to learn what profits stood between him and the producer or the wholesaler dealer."

"It would serve as a useful example to the other communities of this country as well as greatly relieve territorial distress if the congress were to regulate all such matters very fully for the District of Columbia, where its legislative authority is without limit."

"I would also recommend that it be required that all goods destined for interstate commerce should in every case where the form of package makes it possible be plainly marked with the price at which they left the hands of the producer. Such a requirement would bear a close analogy to certain provisions of the pure food act, by which it is required that certain detailed information be given on the labels of packages of food and drugs."

"And it does not seem to me that we can confine ourselves to detailed measures of this kind, if it is indeed our purpose to assume national control of the processes of distribution. I take it for granted that that is our purpose and our duty. Nothing less will suffice."

Would Force Competitive Selling
"We need go beyond the measures I have suggested. We should formulate a law requiring a federal license of all corporations engaged in interstate commerce, and embodying in the license or in the conditions under which it is to be issued, specific regulations designed to secure competitive selling and prevent unreasonable profit in the methods of marketing. Such a law would afford a welcome opportunity to effect other much needed reforms in the business of interstate shipment, and in the

methods of corporations which are engaged in it, but for the moment I confine my recommendations to the object immediately at hand, which is to lower the cost of living."

"May I not add that there is a measure which if passed by the congress would do much to stop speculation and to prevent the fraudulent methods of promotion by which our people are annually fleeced of millions of hard earned money. I refer to the measure proposed by the capital issues committee for the control of security issues. It is a measure formulated by men who know the actual conditions of business and its adoption would serve a great and beneficial purpose."

"We are dealing, gentlemen of the congress, I need hardly say, with very critical and very difficult matters. We should go forward with confidence along the road we see, but we should also seek to comprehend the whole of the scene amidst which we act."

No Ground For "Fearful Forecasts"
"There is not ground for some of the fearful forecasts I hear uttered about me, but the condition of the world is unquestionably very grave and we should face it comprehendingly."

"The situation of our own country is exceptionally fortunate. We of all peoples can afford to keep our heads and to demand upon moderate and sensible courses of action which will ensure us against the passions and distempers which are working such deep unhappiness for some of the distressed nations on the other side of the sea. But we may be involved in their distresses unless we help, and help with energy and intelligence."

"The world must pay for the appalling destruction wrought by the great war and we as part of the world, must pay our share."

"For five years now the industry of all Europe has been slack and disordered. The normal crops have not been produced; the normal quantity of manufactured goods has not been turned out. Not until there are the usual crops and the production of manufactured goods on the other side can Europe return to the former conditions, and it was upon the former conditions, not the present, that our economic relations with Europe were built up. We must face the fact that unless we help Europe to get back to her normal life and production a chaos will ensue there which will inevitably be communicated to this country. For the present it is manifest, we must quicken, not slacken our own production. We, almost alone, now hold the world steady. Upon our steadfastness and self-possession depend the affairs of nations everywhere. It is in this supreme crisis—this crisis for all mankind—that America must prove her mettle. In the presence of a world confused,

distracted, she must show herself self-possessed, self-contained, capable of sober and effective action. She saved Europe by her act in arms; she must now save it by her act in peace. In saving Europe she will save herself, as she did upon the battlefields of the war."

"The calmness and capacity with which she deals with and masters the problems of peace will be the final test and proof of her place among the peoples of the world."

Europe Our Biggest Customer
"And if only in our interest, we must help the people overseas. Europe is our biggest customer. We must keep her going or thousands of our shops and scores of our mines must close. There is no such thing as letting her go to ruin without ourselves sharing in the disaster."

"In such circumstances passion must be discarded. Passion and a disregard for the rights of others have no place in the counsel of a free people. We need light, not heat, with these solemn times of self-examination and saving action."

"There must be no threats. Let there be only intelligent counsel and let the best reasons within, not the strongest brute force, control. The world has just destroyed the arbitrary force of a military junta. It will live under no other. All that is arbitrary and coercive is in the discard. Those who seek to employ it only prepare their own destruction. We cannot hastily and overnight revolutionize all the processes of our economic life. We shall not attempt to do so. These are days of deep excitement and of extravagant speech, but with us these are things of the surface."

"Everyone who is in real touch with the masses of our great people knows that the old strong fibre and steady self control are still there, firm against violence or any distemper action that would throw their affairs into confusion. I am serenely confident that they will readily find themselves, no matter what the circumstances, and that they will address themselves to the tasks of peace with the same devotion and the same stalwart preference for what is right that they displayed to the admiration of the whole world in the midst of war."

Appeals to American Sentiment
"And I enter another confident hope. I have spoken today chiefly of the results of regulation, and legal compulsion of prosecutions and the sharp correction of selfish processes; and these no doubt are necessary."

"But there are other forces that we may count on besides those resident in the department of justice. We have just fully awakened to what has been going on, and to the influences, many of them very selfish and sinister, that have been producing high prices and imposing an intolerable burden on the mass of our people. To have brought it all into the open will accomplish the greater part of the result we seek. I appeal with entire confidence to our producers, our mid-

dle men and our merchants, to deal fairly with the people, it is their opportunity to show they now comprehend, that they intend to act justly and that they have the public interests sincerely at heart. And I have no doubt that housekeepers all over the country, and every one who buys the things he daily stands in need of, will presently exercise a greater vigilance, a more thoughtful economy, a more discriminating care as to the market in which he buys or the merchants with whom he trades than he has heretofore."

Stopping Production Worst Evil
"The worst thing, the most fatal thing that can be done now is to stop or interrupt production or to interfere with the distribution of goods by the railroads and the shipping of the country."

"We are all involved in the distressing results of the high cost of living, and we must unite, not divide, in regard to it. There are many things that ought to be corrected in the relations between capital and labor, in respect of wages and condition of labor and other things even more far-reaching, and I, for one, am ready to go into conference about these matters with any group of my fellow countrymen, who know what they are talking about and are willing to remedy existing conditions by frank counsel rather than by violent contest."

"No remedy is possible while men are in a temper, and there can be no settlement which does not have as its motive and standard the general interest."

"Threats make settlement impossible, I believe, as I have hereto had occasion to say to the congress that the industry and life of our people and of the world will suffer damage if employers and workmen are to go on in a perpetual contest. They must, in one plane or another, be effectively assisted. Have we not steadiness and self-possession sense enough to work out that result? Undoubtedly we have, and we shall work it out. In the meantime—now and in the days of reconstruction—let us resort more and more to frank and intimate counsel and make ourselves a great and triumphant nation by making ourselves a united force in the life of the world. Then we have not lived in vain."

Sudenberg-George Bout Ends in Draw

EL PASO, Tex., Aug. 8.—Johnny Sudenberg, middleweight champion, southern department, U. S. army, and Kid George of San Francisco, boxed 15 rounds to a draw at the Fort Bliss arena tonight. The contest was furiously fast for middleweights. Sudenberg was the aggressor from the third round on.

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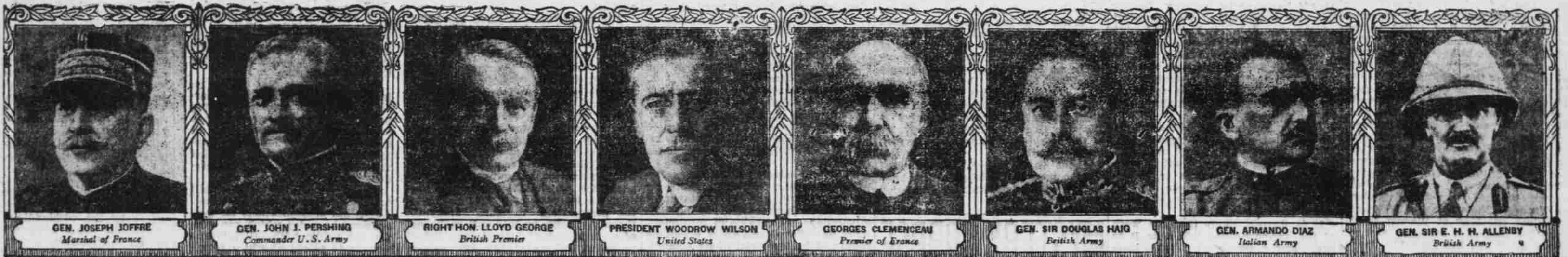
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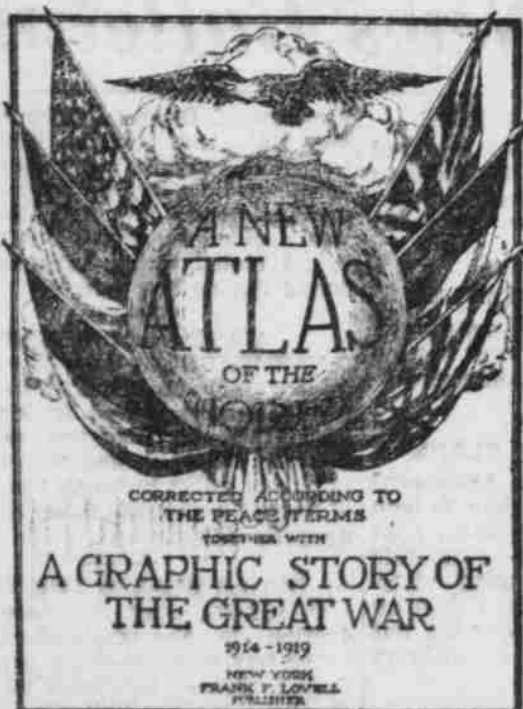
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